

Evening Public Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CHARLES H. LINDSEY, President; JOHN C. ...

EDITORIAL BOARD: ...

Published daily at Public Ledger Building ...

Subscription Terms: ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is authorized ...

SEARCHINGLY INTO THE CAMPAIGNS OF DECEPTION

and misrepresentation conducted abroad at the expense of the gullible, the helpless and the ignorant.

Foreign shipping agents are often a wily lot and their disregard of explicit regulations imposed by the United States Government is flagrant.

Major Wynne is concerned just now with the violation of passport restrictions in the case of Russians dispatched here through Poland and with the sums of money of which local Russians have been mulcted by shipping agents who have vainly promised to aid in the immigration of relatives of the prisoners.

But this is only one phase of the whole disgraceful business. When the government has, to the best of its ability, checked a series of abuses by unscrupulous shipping concerns it can more fittingly determine what traces of Europe make desirable immigrants.

THE FORGOTTEN SOLDIER WHO CAN MARCH NO MORE

Shameful Inefficiency Rules in the Federal Bureau Established to Help Disabled Men

IF, IN the fight for a general reorganization of the federal system established for the relief of sick, maimed and helpless soldiers, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other soldiers' organizations could present the case explicitly and in detail it would shock the country.

But the crimes of omission committed against men temporarily or permanently invalidated in the military service have been so numerous that they may be discussed only in terrible generalities without reference to individual tragedies of innumerable soldiers left to die after they had found less pity at home than they found on battlefields.

The labored routine of the Washington mind and the invincible faith of unteachable bureaucrats in the card index as a substitute for moral consciousness are often costly, often ridiculous. But the hard and inflexible forms of official routine never seemed so monstrously cruel, so utterly inadequate to the fundamental human need, as they have seemed in the light of what the country is beginning to learn of the plight of disabled service men.

The national conscience seems to have been completely submerged under the welter of indexes, reports, invoices, letters, orders, forms, inquiries and phrases that make any sort of motion difficult in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the office of the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Board of Vocational Training.

These agencies that were established to care fully for men who returned sick or wounded from abroad.

When the soldiers went away they were "the boys." Congress dropped tears of pride for them and made the windows rattle with star-spangled speeches. The nation and the government promised that they should never want.

A large number of these same soldiers have returned sick or terribly wounded. The minds of some of them have been unbalanced by their terrible experiences. And they have returned to find the nation, its mood of exaltation passed, seemingly content to let them drift.

The mind of Washington, which a little while ago seemed actually to have achieved victory, is again bound up in red tape, heavily inert in its accustomed orbit.

The boys are boys no longer. They are broken men, most of them. And they are not even soldiers. They are "cases" to be tagged, pigeonholed, investigated, indexed, and even as "cases" they have been foully dealt with.

Over 100,000 soldiers returned to this country in need of specialized medical attention. About 20,000 of these are in hospitals. Many are still waiting—after two years! Many have died. Forlorn and bewildered they tramped from office to office and waited in anteroom after anteroom in a last bitterly lonely hike.

Meanwhile, the three war-relief bureaus at Washington, determined, apparently, to have as little as possible to do with one another, have continued a monotonous debate. They recognize the need for co-operation, but for some reason or another they have been unable to co-operate.

They have been going from bad to worse. In January of last year Secretary Baker, or one of his immediate subordinates in the War Department, issued an order that still stands unamassed as an example of the inability of republics and the inability of the average bureaucrat to think like a human being during office hours.

This order was for the discharge from government hospitals of all soldier patients who, having contracted tuberculosis during their foreign service, did not show improvement in a year. The patients were to be sent home to die, and many were sent and many died.

This was because hospitals were overcrowded and space was needed for men who might be expected to recover quickly.

Such appropriations for the Public Health Service have never been adequate, it may be argued that this particular War Department order was necessary and justifiable. But doctors in the service institutions spoke bitterly of the psychological effect of the brutal edict on suffering men, who were made to realize that if it didn't begin to mend in twelve months they would be abandoned, cast out from the one safe refuge left to them and cut off from their last remaining chance for life.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau is an institution financed in part by the soldiers themselves. It is what its name implies. The Public Health Service and the Vocational Board are supported by federal appropriations and they were intended to recognize the needs of the men who were to be rehabilitated and re-educated for the new beginning in life that is necessary to badly crippled men.

Most of the cruel injustice that returning soldiers have suffered has been due to the inability of the three bureaus to recognize or determine their obligations in given cases. Shameless quibbling between one bureau and another is almost constant. The simple fact is, of course, that in most cases all three have a more or less equal responsibility. But since each is separately organized under its own administration and since no means for the co-ordination of their work or thought, delays, waste and general inefficiency were inevitable and soldiers who ought to have aid in Washington almost always found themselves lost in a bewildering maze of formalities through which nothing could be arrived at locally or quickly.

A soldier making his appearance in either bureau was likely to be received coolly and in an atmosphere of doubt or veiled antagonism. Only lately it was announced in the name of the Public Health Service and the War Risk Insurance Bureau that "the burden of proof" would be placed upon every man who sought such assistance of any sort—as if these men had not had burdens enough. Washington officialdom had done its worst. It made an unresponsive and unfeeling machine out of an institution that was intended to be an instrument of mercy and the expression of a nation's gratitude.

The Senate is eager to investigate Cuba. The House is in a mood to investigate anything from the office of coal to the inner consciousness of the newer European

CONGRESS IS ALWAYS READY TO ATTACK

and survey any problem that can be disposed of without specific definitions or an ultimate and binding conclusion.

Cuba and Europe ought to be made to wait while the House and Senate bend their energies to clear up the confusion in the bureau established to render necessary relief to the youthful veterans of the recent war.

The soldiers' organizations are asking that these bureaus be merged and compelled to concentrate their energies solely in the interest of men still in need of aid. The interesting thing is that such a suggestion had to come from the soldiers and that it was not advanced long ago in the House or in the Senate. Something very much like national scandal is growing out of the failure of the government to keep the promises to the men who served it at terrible cost to themselves.

These soldiers ought not to be treated as mendicants or as applicants for charity in the eyes of well-fed officials who do not share their small concerns with the manner of a rich and bored relation or a suspicious pawnbroker. They seek only that to which they have an unquestionable right.

Congress cannot afford to waste any time in giving its approval to the bill for centralization and reorganization of the government soldier work and having done that it ought to provide, without any question, as much money as is needed to reorganize and co-ordinate the work of the Vocational Board and the Medical Service.

The country will learn with a pang of shame that many soldiers who suffered the mental derangements that attend most cases of shell shock are now confined in private and public asylums beyond the reach of the expert care that is necessary to their recovery. This is because the Health Services have been without the money necessary to provide better accommodations and scientific care. The saddest example of all is provided by the men who, for a year or more, have found affairs so involved in the three bureaus that they have been unable to get any help at all.

The country cannot be content to remain untroubled by what it cannot see. Many thousands of the soldiers who were cheered so loudly when they marched to the ships are now broken men, shut away out of sight, to endure in silence the neglect and injustice about which they cannot complain. Is that any reason why they should be forgotten?

Those Useless Electors

THE electors met yesterday in the capitals of the several states to go through the form of choosing the next President of the United States.

But, as every one knows, they did not choose the President. They simply carried out the instruction of the voters and voted for the candidate of their party. This vote will be canvassed in Washington and the result announced. Then the legal formalities will have been completed and the title of Mr. Harding to the office will be established.

This roundabout way of choosing a President has come about because the constitutional method failed to work to the satisfaction of the politicians. The theory of the constitution is that the electors shall vote for the person of their own choice, to whom they are best qualified and that they shall exercise their own best judgment in the matter. The initiative has been taken from them and it now rests in the party conventions, so that all the electors do now is to vote for the person of their own choice, to whom they are best qualified and that they shall exercise their own best judgment in the matter.

The initiative has been taken from them and it now rests in the party conventions, so that all the electors do now is to vote for the person of their own choice, to whom they are best qualified and that they shall exercise their own best judgment in the matter.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY

Curious Facts about the Wards of the State—Counties Without an Almshouse—Inebriates' Home Not Needed Now—Dope Hospital Instead

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

PRESIDENT ISAAC JOHNSON, of the State Board of Charities, and Secretary Bromley Wharton are just now in the throes of their biennial mathematical calculations.

They are figuring out the ratio that each eleemosynary institution in the commonwealth should receive in the way of appropriations for the next two years.

Every state or semi-state institution, hospital, dispensary, home, asylum, workhouse, institution of any kind desiring aid for the ensuing two years must file a statement of its expenses, number of patients treated and similar data.

There are several hundred of them. The Board of Charities reviews their work, scans their demands for aid, decides upon what they are entitled to and then submits the result to the Legislature for its approval.

The board acts as a sort of governor on the state's machinery for supplying public money for charity.

Day and night for weeks, prior to the assembling of each Legislature, members of the board with Mr. Wharton, its permanent and several assistants, work over these statistics.

It is a great job, for it involves an expenditure of \$25,000,000 or more.

A UNIQUE system that exists in this state is the borough almshouse.

There are thirty-seven of these institutions. Instead of sending their indigent or insane to a county almshouse or an asylum, the boroughs elect to care for them themselves.

It is a survival of the old English "union," which Dickens has made famous or infamous.

It is an obsolete system. It is unsatisfactory and should be abolished.

Every time it is proposed objections are raised and they are permitted to remain. In many cases the wretched victims are forced to properly equipped psychological boards fail to visit them.

The physician who is supposed to look after the inmates neglects his duty or gives them only perfunctory care.

It is the one blot upon our charity system that should be erased.

OF THE sixty-seven counties in the commonwealth, there are eight counties that have neither a county home nor a borough poor house. Think of it!

Later fact seems almost incredible that the properly equipped psychological boards fail to visit them.

There are forty-seven counties that have an almshouse. The thirty-seven borough almshouses I have mentioned are located within these counties.

In all the almshouses in the state there are in round numbers 18,000 inmates.

They come under the name of pauper and are a class separate from the inmates of homes for the aged and for children.

AN HOUR spent in the rooms of the State Board of Charities in this city discloses some wonderful facts about the wards of the state—the indigent, criminal, helpless, aged, infirm, crippled, blind, consumptive and deaf and dumb.

If they could all be gathered together in one community they would populate a city as large as Harrisburg.

There are attendants, guards, nurses, physicians, teachers and turnkeys who are marshaled together and uniformed as an army they would make two brigades of infantry.

There are five times as many children and aged persons in homes that receive appropriations as there are inmates of the jails and workhouses.

If all the inmates in hospitals for the insane and state and county institutions were formed in one grand procession, marching to the prison at Lehigh, it would require two hours for them to pass a given point.

The mental institutions and jails and workhouses should entail their inmates for war today there would be enough of them to form three regiments of 2500 men each, not including officers and ambulance corps.

BRIEFLY, here are some facts additional to our unfortunate.

In private sanatoriums for consumptives there are 398 inmates.

There are 4000 in the reform school for feeble-minded.

The deaf and dumb number 1000 in the various institutions devoted to their care and instruction. Incurable boys and girls number 2000.

MAKE WAY!

THE GOVERNMENT

DISABLED SOLDIERS SERVICE BUREAU

THE GOVERNMENT

SHORT CUTS

Another woman's right secured appears to be the right to be pitched for gambling.

Some doubt must exist as to whether Lord Macleay is an optimist or merely an opportunist.

It is with due appreciation of the advertising value of alliteration that the K. K. Klux Klan presents its 'K' in capitals.

We judge from the review of the New York administration by the mayor that every bouquet Mr. Hyman throws is a boomerang.

The men whose interests most insistently demand the arrest of the microcrans who plot bombs in taxis are the striking chauffeurs.

Governor Miller appears to be having the same kind of fight in New York state as Moore is having in the city of Philadelphia.

It is astonishing how base we are becoming. A President and Vice President were elected yesterday and nobody paid any attention to the fact.

The bomb charged with hydrogen of sulphur used to force adjournment of the Danzig council seems to have worked its reverse in the Philadelphia body.

When H. G. Wells describes Winston Churchill as "the running sore of waste in our government," it causes one to wonder what language he would use if he decided to become abusive.

When bandits hold up a trolley car and rob a man and other bandits bind a woman while robbing a house the police naturally have to arrest somebody, so why not a bunch of card-playing women?

While the naval court is inquiring how the navy men happened to lose their ballast in the far north, perhaps some witness will be able to tell why Uncle Sam didn't have money available to bring his men home.

With the will of a Topeka, Kan., business man a local newspaper will be delivered at the rate of a penny for the next twenty years. Here is one subscriber who won't be inconsistent enough to insist on "live news."

Because three youthful robbers said that "crook" moving pictures drove them to crime, Chicago has forbidden the production of moving pictures showing criminals at work. Even with the strict lines drawn, the film show as "Jim, the Penman" is likely to puzzle the censor.

In addition to his secretary and stenographer, the President has had the appointment of a telegraph operator. The job was created in 1870, and for at least twenty years the appointee has had nothing to do but draw up the lines which have been destroyed to bet that Mr. Coolidge will abolish the job.

A delightful little rule adopted by the New York police department last year and upon policemen announced before the grand jury to report all the details to the police commissioner. Only a politician knows how useful this rule may be if the grand jury happens to be investigating the police department.

A Chicago educator has inaugurated a crusade against the use of bad language by children and lovers on the ground that it causes defective speech. She has common sense on her side, but the chances are that the use of bad language has been destroyed by the crusade in the far north, will continue to mosh on.

The thrilling adventures of the American balloonists in the far north have afforded one interesting little economic sidelight. Correspondents learned from an Italian trapper that Lieutenant Hinton had changed \$100 in American money into Canadian currency and they wished to learn the rate of exchange. But the trapper, not being a mathematician, could not get it into his head. Which, when you come to think of it, is precisely the point of view of some notable economists—General Smith, for instance, who advocates an international currency.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. WILLIAM S. WADSWORTH

On Crime Detection and Prevention

RATIONAL and true knowledge of what constitutes crime is necessary if we are to be in a position to do anything substantial toward bettering crime conditions; also that the work of detecting crime is primarily the work of properly equipped psychologists rather than policemen.

These are substantially the thoughts of Dr. William S. Wadsworth, a coroner's physician and himself a psychologist of wide reputation, who has had many years' experience in the practical work of solving crime cases in this city.

"It must be remembered," said Dr. Wadsworth, "that the seat of most all crime is located right in the human mind. Crime is an act performed by a human being. It consists not merely in breaking a law, but in motive and purpose, to kill may be heretofore it may be utterly base. Even the law has come to recognize grades and degrees in killing."

The law deals only in the most primitive psychology, but in the world's studies of crime we must use only the best sort of psychology. We must carefully consider what crime is from the personal side.

Have Clear Ideas About Make-Up of Mind

"We must have rather clear ideas about the make-up of the human mind, both as a normal and in disturbed state. Most studies of crime and criminals have been based on the abnormal rather than the normal. We must try to get a normal state of mind, an undertaking that requires some thought and trouble, it is true, but which can be done with a fair degree of accuracy, just as other equally intangible things have been done in recent years."

"We must understand what disturbances of the mind lead to crime and how they are to be detected and prevented. Thus before Rush discovered and brought out the fact that all persons, as they are now, were not wild maniacs, but were confined under the most terrible conditions and treated with the utmost brutality and subjected to the most degrading conditions that neglect can bring about."

"We must know what are the parts of the human mind and how they work and where the impulse begins. We must also know how it gains force and how its overcomes the normal resisting forces of the mind before the person thus affected can commit the wrong act."

"It will be of